

BRITISH ANXIETY STIRS UP WILSON

Fletcher's Trip to Tuxpam
Due to Inquiries by
Great Britain.

ALL ADVICES REPORT QUIET IN OIL FIELD

Assurance Given by Rebel Com-
mander That Foreign Prop-
erty Will Be Protected.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 25.—The sending of Rear Admiral Fletcher, accompanied by John Lind, the President's personal representative in Mexico, to Tampico and Tuxpam to investigate conditions in those great oil centres, was the result, it was learned to-day, of British concern in the danger which threatened the oil properties.

It appears that the British Consul at Tampico heard a report that American marines would be landed at Tuxpam to protect foreign property. He immediately reported to Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister in Mexico City. Sir Lionel got into touch with Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American chargé d'affaires, who knew nothing of the report but telegraphed it to the State Department.

Sir Lionel evidently telegraphed the alleged news to the British Embassy here, and on Sunday night Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, sent Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, now visiting in Washington, to see President Wilson and inquire what the United States intended to do at Tuxpam. England has warships of her own in Mexican waters, and if British interests are to be protected England probably wants to assist in that protection with her own marines and bluejackets.

When the reports of all this agitation reached Washington the administration was stirred to action. Sir William Tyrrell was told that there was no intention of landing marines at Tuxpam at this time. The situation did not require it. The same thing was telegraphed to Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

Then, according to the narrative told to-day, the administration decided it would be a good thing to have Rear Admiral Fletcher make a personal investigation of conditions. So, on Sunday night the Secretary of the Navy instructed him to proceed to Tuxpam and Tampico, and he is probably already at Tuxpam. The entry of John Lind into the matter is not made entirely clear, but it is known that he has accompanied Rear Admiral Fletcher.

Just why this investigation should be made is far from fully explained. Advice received at the State and Navy departments are all to the effect that quiet reigns in the vicinity of Tuxpam, and it is known by The Tribune correspondent that assurances have been received by the administration from both federal and rebel leaders commanding the armed forces in that vicinity that foreign property will not be damaged.

PEARL THIEF TOO ACTIVE Succeeds in Eight Robberies in One Day—Caught on Ninth.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, Nov. 25.—Comtesse des Courtils was robbed to-day of a bag containing a pearl necklace, valued at \$5,000. She was shopping in the Rue de Rivoli.

She immediately informed the police, who within two hours captured a handsome girl in the act of stealing another shopper's gold purse. The thief was taken to Police Headquarters, and on being searched the countess's pearls and seven other purses were found in her clothing.

MISS MARIA PORTER DEAD Widely Known Educator Was Ninety Years Old.

Miss Maria Morgan Porter, ninety years old, one of the foremost educators in the country, died yesterday at her home at Farmington, Conn.

Miss Porter, with her sister, Sarah, who died in 1900, was widely known as a co-principal in the Misses Porter School, at Farmington, which was recognized as a leading girl's seminary of the East. It was founded by Sarah Porter, who began it in a small way, its fame spreading until several additions were made to accommodate the increased attendance.

Miss Porter was a sister of Noah Porter, once president of Yale. Her nephew, Dr. Robert Porter Keep, who died in 1904, was prominent as a professor of Greek and as author of text books for the study of Greek literature.

A RAPHAEL FOR SALE

Duveens to Give Preference,
However, to British Nation.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Nov. 25.—It is announced that the smaller and earlier of the two pictures of the "Madonna and Child" by Raphael from the late Lord Cowper's collection has been purchased by Duveen Brothers. The purchase was effected in September. The Duveens state that as it had been bought by them as art dealers the picture is in a sense on the market, but it is not likely to leave this country for America.

There was long a tacit understanding, amounting almost to a tradition, in the Cowper family that if this picture were ever disposed of the National Gallery should be given the first refusal of it at a sum to be agreed upon. The Duveens accordingly undertook that if they were allowed to purchase the picture they would hand it to the National Gallery at the same price as they paid for it.

When the sale was completed the offer to the nation was formally made, but after careful consideration the trustees and directors of the National Gallery had, to their great regret, owing to the scarcity of funds at their disposal, to decline it.

The picture is, in the unanimous opinion of art critics, one of the most precious pictures by Raphael that has come down to us.

IRELAND PREPARES FOR CIVIL WAR

Nationalist Volunteers to Oppose
Unionists—Free Fights at
Dublin Meeting.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Dublin, Nov. 25.—Ireland will shortly be an armed camp, north and south. Every one is by now acquainted with the existence of the Ulster Unionist volunteers. The Nationalist volunteer movement has now extended as far as Dublin, and 2,000 Unionist anti-home Rulers in the city and suburbs are being drilled each week. A citizen army of transport workers has also been heard of in speeches.

At Liberty Hall to-day the first steps were taken in drilling recruits. Between eighty and one hundred members of the Auncer Street branch of the Transport Workers' Union marched from the city to Croydon Park, and on the way were joined by others. The park was closed to all except members of the union, but it is said that the drilling, in which large numbers of men took part, was carried on during the afternoon.

To-night a meeting which deserves much more attention was held in the Rotunda Gardens skating rink. It was a public meeting for the enrolment of the first Dublin corps of Irish volunteers. The object of this corps, as set out in the notice of the meeting, is to secure and maintain the common rights of the whole Irish people. It is, however, a purely Nationalist movement and is to be a set-off to the Unionist volunteer movement in the north.

The skating rink, which is capable of holding an audience of 5,000, was crowded and a strong hostile element was present. Larkin's transport workers were against the objects of the meeting and interrupted at every point. Almost every man present carried a stick. Matters soon became threatening and revolver shots were fired, but though free fights were frequent, apparently no one was hurt. A large body of students left off fireworks, and this caused a panic, hundreds of people scrambling to get outside.

The transport men forced their way to the doors and left in a body, marching and shouting as they made their way through Sackville street to Liberty Hall. A great number of those present enrolled themselves in the new Nationalist force.

SAYS WEDDING WAS 14TH

Mrs. Chandler White House
Bride, Too, She Asserts.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Anderson, Ind., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Chandler, seventy-two years old, widow of James H. Chandler, of this city, asserted to-day that her wedding was the ninth in the White House, and that the wedding there to-day was the fourteenth instead of the thirteenth.

Mrs. Chandler said she was living at Augusta, Va., in 1862, when she and James H. Chandler eloped to Washington to be married. They were bewildered and called at the White House. President Lincoln sent for a Baptist minister, who officiated at the wedding. Meanwhile a rainstorm began and the President suggested they stay overnight in the White House. They did so, had breakfast there and then went to Harper's Ferry. Mrs. Chandler says proof of her marriage is on file in the Pension Department.

FILLING OFFICES ABROAD

Wilson Names Secretaries of
Embassy and Legation.

Washington, Nov. 25.—These nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by President Wilson:
Second Secretaries of Embassy—Arthur Hugh Frazier, of Pennsylvania, at Paris; Thomas Hinkley, the District of Columbia, at Vienna; Arthur Mason Jones of New York, at St. Petersburg; Henry Coleman May of the District of Columbia, at Tokyo; George T. Summerlin, of Louisiana, at Berlin.
Secretary of Legation and Consul General at San Salvador, Henry F. Tennant, of New York.
Secretaries of legation—William Whitling Andrews, of Ohio, at Bern; James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, at Lisbon; Francis Munroe Endicott, of Massachusetts, at San Jose, Costa Rica; Franklin Mott Gunther, of Virginia, at Christiania; M. Marshall Langhorne, of Virginia, at the Netherlands; Luxembourg; William Spencer, of Pennsylvania, at Caracas; Sheldon Whitehouse, of New York, at Managua.
Second secretary of legation, Frederick A. Sterling, of Texas, at Peking.

CURRENCY DELAY COSTLY, OWEN SAYS

Senator Declares Business
of Nation Suffers Loss
of \$5,000,000 Daily.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO BE HELD TO-DAY

Will Try to Prevent Defections
from Their Ranks—Four-
Bank Plan Advocated.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 25.—The difference between the two currency bills presented to the Senate by the Banking and Currency Committee was portrayed to-day by Senator Hitchcock as the "difference between a success and a failure." With eight regional banks, the smallest number to which the President would agree, the proposed currency system will not be put into operation, said Mr. Hitchcock. With the plan for twelve banks, provided by the House bill, half the number would never be able to perfect their organization, he declared.

Both Senator Hitchcock and Senator Owen called attention to the fact that the country is already feeling the effect of currency legislation, even though the passage of the bill is not yet definitely in sight. Senator Owen estimated that the business of the country was suffering a loss of \$5,000,000 a day. "Banks are already accumulating cash," said Senator Hitchcock, "and calling their loans in anticipation of the passage of the bill, and the effect is being felt already all over the country."

The Democratic conference will be held to-morrow to map out a plan of action and to prevent defections from the majority ranks, if possible. There was a disposition among the Democratic leaders to-day to accept as far as possible the amendments proposed by the Hitchcock faction of the Banking and Currency Committee to obviate controversy and possible revolt on the floor of the Senate.

The decision to hold the conference was the result of talks between the President and party leaders in the Senate.

On the question of the number of regional banks, the most serious point of difference, Senator Hitchcock said to-day: "One of the most obvious defects in the House bill is the proposal to establish twelve regional reserve banks. This defect is so plain that both wings of the committee have recognized it. Most of the reserve banks so established would inevitably be so weak in capital and deposits as to be entirely useless. If it were possible to organize them they would hardly pay operating expenses, and would be a source of danger, instead of strength."

"In all probability, however, half of them would never be able to perfect their organization. Recognizing the necessity of reducing the number, Senator Owen's section of the committee has reduced it to eight, and the section of the committee represented by me has reduced the number to four. This presents the first sharp difference in committee, and it is an important issue in the Senate. While there is no difference in principle, there is a vast difference in effect. To my mind it is the difference between success and failure."

Senator Shafroth insisted that fewer than eight regional banks would leave the country without adequate protection in case of panic, because of the inability of remote country banks to get money quickly from the reserve banks.

ARTISTS TO HONOR J. ALDEN WIER

Toast Him at Salmagundi Club
as One Who Has Kept
at the Top.

More than sixty artists whose names spell accomplishment in the field of American art gave a dinner at the Salmagundi Club to-day in honor of J. Alden Wier, the genre painter, who has been for twenty-six years a member of the National Academy of Design. They toasted him as one who had always kept at the top, since he ran "neck and neck" with J. G. Brown, the stencil king, back in the '60's.

Charles Vezan, president of the Salmagundi Club, left it to the speakers to sound the praises of Mr. Wier. Royal Cortissoz, the art critic, led; Ballard Williams took it up where Mr. Cortissoz left off, and others were still at it at press time. Later Mr. Wier got a chance to retaliate.

Mr. Cortissoz said Mr. Wier had done much to keep alive interest in things new, but he never gave way to the violent, crude, drastic or bourgeois. Wier's paintings of Connecticut pastures, he said, were lovelier than any one ever saw in Connecticut.

Ballard Williams proposed the toast "to the painter who has always kept at the top," and Robert Wildhack, the illustrator, and a half dozen more of the Salmagundi's most talented entertainers kept the guests in good humor until midnight. Among those present were Childre Hassam, Emil Carlsson, George Bellows, Kenneth Frazier, Irving Weiss, Robert Altken, W. T. Shmedley, Bruce Crane, Henry Rittenberg, A. G. Hetherington, H. T. Waltham, Arthur Schneider, Gifford Beal, W. J. Beuley, Leo Melziner and Chester Beach.

"MILLIONS" FOR A "SONG"

Defunct "Met." Shares Sold
for \$1,805 to N. Y. O. R. way.

Cancelled notes and other securities of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which once had a par value of \$4,500,000, were sold yesterday for \$1,805. The Public Service Commission authorized the New York Railways Company to buy them.

These securities were formerly sold by William N. Turner, as special master of the federal court, to J. M. Burnett at auction in the County Courthouse in May, 1912. They had been in the possession of William H. Ladd, receiver for the Metropolitan company. The securities included:

250 shares Aden Wald Street Railroad Company, 100 shares 24th Street Crosstown Company, 15,000 shares People's Traction Company, 5,000 shares Fulton Street Railroad Company, 15,000 shares 24th & 25th Street Crosstown Line, 2 shares Broadway Seventh Avenue Company (the old Broadway cable line).
A 20 voting trust certificate of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company.
A temporary receipt of the Central Trust Company, dated August 26, 1898, for \$1,000,000, for first mortgage bonds of the Wall & Cortlandt Street Ferries Company.

120 PROVE MERCY IS JUSTICE'S AID

Judge Crain's "Probation-
ers" Show Well Under
Court's Quiz.

SIX STEP FROM UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCE

Henry Heide Will Assist One Into
Business Life—Others
Prove Worth.

Part I of General Sessions looked like a lecture room in a big university last night. The room was crowded to the doors with young men. They were what Judge Crain called his "students of right living"—the men whom he has placed on probation instead of sending them to prison.

Yesterday was examination day for the probationers. It's a stiff "exam" that Judge Crain conducts, and if a man flunks it means a term in prison. None flunked last night, however. Out of the 120 who were summoned only three failed to appear, and Judge Crain believes they had good excuses. Six graduated and to-morrow will have special cause for thanksgiving. They won't have to report again, and the suspended sentence is no longer hanging over them.

No one knew his neighbor's name unless he was a personal acquaintance. No names were called. Each answered to the number which was inscribed on the form he received when sentence was suspended. The numbers are also on file in a book in which Judge Crain keeps the record of his probationers.

As his number was called each probationer stepped forward and had a brief conversation with Judge Crain. The questions were virtually the same in every case. The judge sought the name, address, occupation and general condition of the probationer. In every instance the questions were put so kindly that the man felt that Judge Crain had a particular interest in his case.

In some instances the report of the probation officer, who sat at Judge Crain's elbow, was unfavorable, and a rebuke was administered. If dangerous habits had been formed, or if the probationer had failed in work which might lead to his downfall he was warned that a violation of the law was not necessary to lead to the imposition of the sentence which had been suspended.

One young man was turned over to Henry Heide, the candy manufacturer. Mr. Heide is a member of the Catholic Protective Society, and is interested in probation work. He was in court last night with his daughter.

In order to establish himself in the business which he had to abandon at the time of conviction, it was necessary that the young man be in a position to command the confidence of firms. Mr. Heide took him to one side and agreed to investigate his case and to do what he could for him.

All of the men who came before the judge were working. Some of them earned \$40 or \$50 a week. Those convicted of larceny are making restitution.

Outside the Criminal Courts Building stood two trucks, with their young drivers watching the teams. When their numbers were called the young truckmen left their teams and went up to the courtroom.

These meetings are held by Judge Crain every six months. Most of those on parole were convicted of petty offenses. Some of them have been on probation for two years.

COLOMBIA AGAIN PROTESTS

Objection Taken to Roosevelt's
Self-Justification.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Presidents of all the South American republics have received copies of a resolution adopted by the Colombian Congress, protesting against the recent public declaration of former President Roosevelt in Buenos Ayres, that his action in 1903 in the Colombia-Panama matter had been right.

The resolution declares that the Colombian Congress "interpreting public opinion and on guard for the rights of the nation, protests against any public approval given to the loss of the Colombian province of Panama, done in 1903 by President Roosevelt, according to his own confession."

"This protest," the declaration adds, "is based upon such public approval being unjust, as it supports a manifest violation of the law of nations and it is unworthy, as it authorizes an enormous attack by a nation which lacks such strength. It is imprudent because it justifies a policy contrary to the interests and rights of Latin American nations, and mischievous for the action of justice, as it stands in opposition to the actual attitude of the government and people of the United States, who profess to be animated by the very different sentiments of equity and international friendship."

PUBLIC HACKMEN HAVE THEIR DAY AT LAST

Take Places at Hotel Stands,
Under Protection of New
License Law.

Public hackmen, men who drive their own taxicabs, were in evidence yesterday for the first time at hotel and other public stands. Under the new law all public chauffeurs, whether employed by the taxicab companies or not, must have hackmen's licenses and are on equal terms.

Metal signs were placed on the curb opposite each stand, designating the number of cabs allowed there. Deputy Chief Drennon of the Bureau of Licenses, who has charge of the taxicabs, had a large number of inspectors on duty to see no one was allowed at any stand above the number designated. He said last evening that everything moved along without trouble.

The Bureau of Licenses will open a large garage in about a month in West 57th street, near 7th avenue, for the purpose of inspecting taxicabs and other vehicles which have to be licensed under the new ordinance. This work is being done now in a small garage at 49th street and Eighth avenue.

Some of the companies are undecided as to whether they should appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division, setting aside the injunction against the ordinance, and the Yellow Taxicab Company will do so. It has not applied for licenses for its chauffeurs.

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330 Fulton St., Jamaica.

REBELS WIN HAND TO HAND FIGHT

Continued from first page.

border, and it is said there are hundreds of men yet to be sent to Juarez.

Following an appeal to the American Red Cross Society this afternoon by Colonel Medina at Juarez, Dr. C. F. Braden, local president of the Red Cross, has asked permission of Secretary Charles L. Magee to give aid to the wounded and bring them to El Paso. Medina made his request on the condition that the wounded were to be regarded as non-combatants and were not to be arrested by United States officers when they recovered. Trained nurses and several local physicians have volunteered to assist if permission is given to go across the border.

Sixteen of the wounded died while being brought from the battlefield, and scores of the others will die during the night, it is said, unless aid is given to them immediately. The rebels have only three surgeons and practically no surgical supplies, and the wounded are forced to endure their suffering without the aid of anesthetics.

Little children are among the wounded, and they bear the pain as heroically as do the men. It has been noticeable all day that no groans or complaints are permitted to escape their lips. One ten-year-old boy, frightfully wounded by shrapnel, was brought on the last hospital train. He was conscious but uncomplaining and was carried with special tenderness by the rough rebel soldiers to a temporary hospital.

A rebel soldier, shot through the head and evidently dying, lay stretched on the ground near the hospital train. Begging a cigarette, the dying soldier muttered: "Madero died for the cause. I can do no more." He lay for half an hour unattended, repeating time and again: "I can die for the cause, as Madero did." When finally the surgeon reached him, he was past aid. He had died for the cause.

Three federal troop trains and the greater part of the federal artillery have been captured by Villa, according to a late dispatch received from him by Colonel Medina to-night.

Earlier in the evening Villa telegraphed:

"I communicate to you that in the battle which took place this afternoon, the enemy had a great number of dead. We took from them 200 prisoners and captured three cannon, 75 millimeter guns and ammunition."

Thavee among the fighting armies has been terrible. The number of dead is estimated in the hundreds, rebel wounded claiming that the Federals must have lost six hundred men, while admitting that two hundred Constitutionalists have been killed. Wounded men are reported strewn all over the battlefield.

Colonel Porfirio Talamantes, of the rebel army, is among the killed, and General José Rodríguez is among the rebel wounded. Rebels insist that General Inez Salazar, one of the federal commanders, is wounded.

Pancho Villa was in the thickest of the fight at a point about five miles south of Mesa, according to men arriving on the train from the front at noon. His officers are said to be trying to induce him to remain in the rear, but he persists in leading the principal movements in the centre. The hottest battle has been along the railroad.

That the federals are trying to-night to force their way into Juarez under cover of darkness is indicated by the firing that can be heard at the front. It is the general belief that the federals have again sought to break Villa's right wing and force their way into Juarez along the foothills direct and through the mountain pass by way of Flores ranch.

On an appeal made by Americans at Yaleta, Tex., that hundreds of stragglers from the federal army which had been fighting opposite that point were filling the town, a troop of United States cavalry was sent there to-night from Fort Bliss. The federals when defeated at Zaragoza to-day began seeking refuge on the American side, and seriously threatened the American town.

This afternoon the 24 United States Cavalry was ordered in from Fort Bliss to give additional protection to El Paso, reinforcing the troops stationed along the border in the lower part of the city.

The rebel Generals Contreras and Chao began to-day an attack on the city of Chihuahua, capital of the state of that name. News of the attack was sent to Juarez to-night by General Villa, who had got into communication with the attacking forces by telegraph.

Farnum Drops Auto Complaint.

Dustin Farnum, the actor, appeared in the Essex Market court yesterday and asked Magistrate Marsh to dismiss the charge of reckless driving which Farnum made against George Murphy, a chauffeur, of No. 118 Fifth street, Forest Hills, Long Island.

Farnum said his wife was seriously injured and that she is now resting comfortably. The magistrate dismissed the complaint.

HOUSE PROBE URGED FOR COLD STORAGE

Bill Would Bar All State
Foodstuffs from Inter-
state Commerce.

TRUST BLAMED FOR HIGH LIVING COST

Representative McKellar Would
Prevent Storage of Products
More than Ninety Days.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 25.—With the convening of the regular session on Monday pressure will be brought upon the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to begin an immediate investigation of the "cold storage trust" and the cost of living problem. Representative McKellar, who has introduced a bill to bar from interstate commerce all foodstuffs kept in cold storage longer than ninety days, announced to-day that he had arranged for an early hearing on his bill.

Several House members who have bills to regulate the shipment of cold stored products will join Mr. McKellar in his demand for a probe, which will take the form of a general inquiry not only into the prices of eggs and meats, but into the entire questions of high prices and expensive living.

Representative McKellar, who asked the Department of Justice to get busy, thinks there should be a Congressional inquiry. He said:

"The way to beat down the prices on the necessities of life is to beat the game of the cold storage operators, who corner the market by holding eggs and other foodstuffs for months at a time. Ninety days should be the limit, and I believe I shall make such a showing before the House Committee that legislation will result."

The attack on cold storage dealers by the Department of Justice and Congress brought many letters and telegrams to Attorney General McReynolds's office to-day urgently requesting that the dealers be granted a hearing before the department takes the matter into the courts. The department's inquiry started Saturday and has progressed only far enough for the agents to learn something of the task before them.

HOLD EX-CLERK IN \$250,000 ROBBERY

Continued from first page.

pany got in touch with its attorneys and the attorneys with private detectives. When Foye got off the train he was arrested.

He refused to talk. The police at the Greenwich street station were as considerate of him, when he mentioned his name, as they could have been of a king, and he smiled his thanks when the doorman deferentially escorted him to a cell.

The attorneys said early this morning they were in no position to name the amount which will eventually figure in the case, but they approximated it as likely to exceed \$250,000.

FRENCH CABINET WINS

Opposition Deputies Decide Not
to Challenge Vote.

Paris, Nov. 25.—With the object of bringing about the downfall of Premier Barthou's Cabinet, the opposition parties of the French Chamber of Deputies demanded to-day that the new loan of \$200,000,000 to cover the budget deficit should be debated after the inheritance tax project.

Premier Barthou absolutely declined to accept this procedure and made the question one of a vote of confidence in the Cabinet. At the last moment, however, the opposition parties withdrew their objection to the debate on the loan having priority, and no vote was taken.

The government's success in to-day's ordeal strengthens the opinion in political circles that the ministry will weather the storm.

TELEPHONE MERGER PLAN TO END WAR

Violation of Pledges by Bell
System Declared to Have
Ended Negotiations.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—An "immense sum" in telephone profits has been lost to the telephone companies of this country by "destructive competition" between independent systems and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The public has profited by the warfare, and it was to put an end to this situation that a \$400,000,000 merger was proposed by the American company, backed by the Morgan financial power.

This was the substance of the testimony here to-day of Ernest B. Fisher, secretary of the Citizens' Telephone Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., at the hearing in the government anti-trust suit against the American company. Mr. Fisher said the merger proposition was put into words by Theodore N. Vail, president of the American company, and that H. P. Davidson, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., told the sixty or seventy independent telephone men gathered to hear it that "the house of Morgan" was prepared to guarantee the financing of any proposition made by the American company.

Mr. Fisher said he had opposed the proposition as "improper" and financially bad. Telephone rates rise to unjustified proportions as soon as competition is eliminated, he said.

The dinner is to be held at the Waldorf, December 15, in the large ballroom. This will accommodate 500 persons and nearly that number have already applied for seats.

Many Would Honor Adamson.

The committee in charge of the testimonial dinner for Robert Adamson, manager of the fusion campaign, reported yesterday so many acceptances that the committee might be unable to seat late applicants.

The dinner is to be held at the Waldorf, December 15, in the large ballroom. This will accommodate 500 persons and nearly that number have already applied for seats.

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National Biscuit
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